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THURSDAY ...... JULY 1, 1880

THE Grantites are beginning to de pert the sinking Republican ship, and the election of Garfield becomes an impossibility.

soldier, by a large body of delegates from the South, causes the bloody shirt to hang without even a flop.

HUBBARD's fame has reached New self heard before the Cincinnati con-

MAJOR GRN. HANCOCK, because of service in war and in peace, will be promoted by virtue of the office of President of the United States, to that of commander-in-chief of the army.

GARFIELD swore he never had owned any Credit Mobilier stock, but the Poland committee declare that he did own the stock and receive the dividends. The Republicans were in the majority on the Poland committee.

"Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword," for that object. No debt can be in- above recited the legislature passed a was what Gen. Hancock proposed to teach Governor Pease, when the Governor saked the military commander to substitute military for civil tribunals.

THE Tyler Courier insists that the Dallas Herald has demolished the fence about its political field when it admits that the opposition to Governor Robmeans opposition not on principle, but upon personal prejudice and personal the effort to do so has been violative of the school lands at 36,680,000 acres.

horough war footing, and it is said neminations will be made all over the will take the field.

and the people say about the Currie case. The murderer is at large, and at no distant day the friends of some good man or woman, for it is said he has killed his woman, will be called upon to submit to another defense for murder on the insanity dodge.

THE slacrity with which the whole convention buried all personal favoritsms the moment it was seen that Haucock was the choice of the majority. attests the patriotism of the delegates. ment it was known.

and the shafts of partisan malice will Their failure to accomplish this end a good profit on the money invested.

after a greedy horde of thieves and plunderers had descended upon Louisiana and Texas. Thereupon Congress began to persecute him, and Garfield made the first demonstration against the proposition to strike him. him, with a proposition to strike him the current expenses should be con- ed a revenue from the payment of taxes has been appointed one of the internafrom the list of major generals. Han- fined within the current revenue." upon \$2,000 acres of land for the twen- tional commen stitution which his enemies opposed them, and they are now the determined opposents of constitutional government can not be done, mainly by taration, funds. When it was proposed to sell ination was decided upon in constitutional government. opponents of constitutional government as established in this country.

FREE SCHOOLS -- LIMITATIONS. redeem the pledge, the constitution purchasers, a tempest of indignation The different constitutions of Texas have granted to the legislature the pow-

designates certain funds and property, was raised. It was argued that the and sets them spart to be used for that school lands belonged to posterity, that purpose, and the Democratic party the governor and his friends were tryer to set saide a certain portion of the does not deem itself pledged to set ing to rob children yet unborn of a general revenue for the support of pubapart one-fourth of the general reve- heritage set apart for them by legislalic free schools. It may be truthfully nues each year for the benefit of free tures and constitutional conventions. said that this power was not exercised to any ruinous extent until the Radicals assumed control of the state. It was reserved for the leaders of that party to inaugurate a complex system of free schools, to cover the state by an army of irresponsible office-holders who ate out the substance of the peoble; to deprive parents of the privilege of exercising rights derived from

God and the relations of society; to centralize power in the hands of a few THE ISSUE. in short, to paye the way for despotism. They levied a tax of one dollar The loud-mouthed opponents of the on the one hundred dollars of valuapresent administration are in the habit ion, and innovated upon the previousof charging the Governor with hostility to public free schools. They seldom ly 'established system of using surplus ands, by making free schools mainfailed to recur to the pledges of the tainable mainly by taxation. The taxes Democratic party on this subject, and levied under the law in question should | they make a great noise over what they have produced a revenue of more than | call the bad faith of Governor Roberts \$1,000,000 a year. It must not be for- to his party, and when pressed for gotten that many resisted the payment proof they point to his vetoing the apof that tax, and that the law was de- propriation of one-fourth of the reveclared unconstitutional by the Supreme | nue to support free schools. When Court. Under the laws and the man- and where did the Democratic party pledge themselves to set saids oneagement of Radical rulers the debt of Texas increased at a fearful rate, fourth of the general revenue for the and when the Democrats went into maintenance of free schools? Can that power they promised to reduce the ex- pledge be pointed out in any of the penses of the state government within platforms of the party? The Demothe limits of the yearly income. Gov- cratic party is the party of the constiernor Coke strongly recommended and tution. They are bound and circumpromised the policy of "pay as you scribed by its provisions, and that ingo;" but owing to the fact that his pre- strument contains no such article. decessor had left a large floating debt | The designation of one-fourth the genthe WEEKLY STATESMAN will hereafter to be provided for, and other settle- eral revenue is a limitation, inserted be only \$2 a year; \$1.25 for six months. ments attaching to his administration, to guard against an abuse of the powit became impossible to put the policy er conferred upon the legislature. A into practice. More time and greater Radical legislature had passed an act economy was required to make such a levying a school tax of one per centum measure practical. The free school upon taxable values, one dollar upon system was to some extent changed, every hundred dollars of valuation, and and was rendered somewhat less bur- it was considered unjust and oppresdensome by a lopping off of expensive sive, and this was what gave origin to machinery. The new constitution the limitation in the present constituplaces limitations upon the legislature tion. Article 7, section 1, of the conby which the people are guarded stitution provides that "it shall be the against excessive taxation and im- duty of the legislature of the state to rovident expenditures. Article 8, sec- establish and make suitable provision tion 48, provides that " the legislature for the support and maintenance of shall not have the right to levy taxes, an efficient system of public or impose turdens upon the people, free schools," and to this reexcept to raise revenue sufficient for quirement they appeal for sym-

che economical administration of the pathy. Efficient is defined by Webster government. \* \* \* " as "causing effects; producing results; 'Section 49. No debt shall be created actively operative; \* by or on behalf of the state, except This applies to the system, and the to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, mode and manner of its operations; in order to swindle the people out of of the demagague about him. He has repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and to nothing else." Section 2 of the the further good services of a Demo- ever been ready to give a reason for defend the state in war, or pay existsame article specifies what shall concratic governor who has done his duty,
ways shown himself to be a brave, outways shown himself ing debt; and the debt created to sup- stitute the permanent school fund: and who has stood squarely upon the spoken advocate of correct principles ply deficiencies in revenue shall never "All funds, lands and other property platform of his party, and who is the —for the right because it is right—not exceed in the aggregate at one time heretofore set apart and appropriated choice of two-thirds of the voters. order to guard more fully against the all the alternate sections of lands reabuse of the power to levy taxes the served by the State out of grants herefollowing limitation was made: Article tofore made or that may hereafter 8, section 9. "The state tax on be made to railroads or other cor-York. The World tells how "Mr. property, exclusive of the tax necessary porations of any nature whatsoever George Hubbard" of Texas made him- to pay the public debt, shall never ex- one-half of the public domain of the ceed fifty cents on the one hundred State; and all sums of money that dollars valuation, etc." These provis- may come to the State from the sale of ions are general. On the matter of any portion of the same shall constifree schools, the limitation is special: tute a perpetual school fund." Section "There shall be set apart annually not | 4 of same article provides for the sale more than one-fourth of the general of these lands "under such regulations, revenue of the state, and a poll tax of at such times, and on such teams as one dollar on all male inhabitants in may be prescribed by law; and the the state between the ages of twenty- legislature shall not have power to one and sixty years, for the benefit of grant any relief to the purchasers the public free schools." Article 7, thereof." The balance of section 4 section 8. The legislature is to be the and section 5, prescribe the manner in judge of the sum which can be set which the funds arising from the sale apart for the support of schools, and of lands shall be invested, and, that that body has the right to appropriate the interest accruing thereon, shall no more, and much less if it so please, constitute a part of the available school

than one-fourth the general revenue fund. Under the grant of power curred for educational purposes. Sec- law providing for the sale of the tion 49, of Articled 3, already quoted, school lands. It had been in operaprohibits such action. Then the lim- tion five years when Governor Roberts itation of section 48 of same article, was inaugurated; and during that applies to public free schools as well as period 290,000 acres had been sold at to other matters. The conclusion is \$1.50 per acre, representing the sum of clear and inevitable, that in accord- \$435,000. The average number of ance with the provisions of the consti- acres sold per year was 58,000, and the tution an efficient system of public average sum realized per year \$87,000. free schools cannot be established and At that time Commissioner Walsh of maintained mainly by taxation; that the General Land Office estimated the great principles set forth in the or- At the rate above indicated, with the ganic law of the state; and, that at limit of purchase fixed at 160 acres to MR. BAYARD's supporters in the na- least one-fourth of the present public the purchaser, it would require 625 tional convention withdrew all opposi- debt is attributable to the school tax. years to sell these lands, and 229,250 tion to Gen. Hancock and they now sup- The great crime committed by Gover- buyers. Official reports justify the port him with zeal. The distinguished nor Roberts and his supporters consists statement that under the operations of Democrat and statesman of Delaware in their effort to put a stop to viols- the law as it stood the amount drawn will yet be made president of the tions of the constitution, to run the from the available school fund by men United States. He is only fifty-one state government economically and who purchased 160 acre tracts of land within its means; and the Radicals and amounted annually to more than they their allies have for these acts de- paid to it; consequently that process nounced all connected with the was disadvantageous to that fund; and movement "enemies to free schools." it was frittering away the lands withcall a convention. He is going to or- Another important fact to be consid- out any good result to schools. The ganize the party and put it on a ered is that the free school system ex- system was absurd. The idea of isting when Governor Roberts went retailing 36,680,000 acres of land was into office was not efficient and not preposterous. Capital and enterprise state from constable up. A state ticket such a system as the constitution calls were shut out. These are the agencies for, and those who now make an uproar that settled Texas. At the date of him more for a luntic asylum about Governor Roberts and free Governor Roberts' inauguration the schools, are defied to prove to the con- records of the General Land Office trary, or that the system was as good showed that in forty-three years the as it now is. Governor Roberts, and Republic and the State of Texas had those acting with him, have endeav- sold to pre-emptors 2,074,800 acres of this moral grant, who sets himself up Michigan. as immaculate in person. Truly, if these things be true, of which the Doctor boasts, he is as pure as any man that ever lived, excepting neither Moses, nor the prophets, nor the Savior, nor

ored to improve the system; to deprive land-an average of 48,351 acres per it of its worst features. They stopped year. In 1850 the population of Texas an annual leak of nearly \$107,000 was 212,502. We now claim 2,000,000. by paying teachers for actual attend- Where did the immigrants purchase ance instead of upon lists of names. By lands? Certainly not from the governadhering to the community system, and ment of Texas, and the records prove making it practically effective, they re- that most of them bought homesteads stored to parents, to a great extent, from private individuals, perhaps specuthe exercise of their rights in the edu- lators. With a knowledge of these they were looking for, and there was practical unanimity in bowing to it the tive action of the people, without duce capitalists to invest money in which no system of public free schools Texas. He believed that every capi- the United States International Com- which the Democrats did not poll a The St. Louis Republican says of the can be made effective. They armed to talist who did so would become an mission for the purposes of holding a majority vote, but in which the ticket that it is "built to run and it will call into requisition all the means set emigration agent. He knew they world's fair in New York in 1883, "in Republicans were also in a minority. win. It unites all the element of sucwin. It unites all the element of suclishment and support of free schools.

While Republicans were also in a minority.

While Republicans were chosen in these
would not hold these lands a mocelebration of the one hundredth annistates sentiment in them is opposed

While Republicans were also in a minority.

While Republicans were chosen in these
states sentiment in them is opposed

We world's fair in New York in 1883, "in
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While Republicans were also in a minority.

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We world's fair in New York in 1883, "in
the states sentiment in them is opposed to the nomination of the one hundredth annithe states sentiment in them is opposed

We world's fair in New York in 1883, "in
the states sentiment in them is opposed to the nomination of the one hundredth annithe states sentiment in them is opposed to the states sentiment in the states sentiment in the states sentiment in the states sentiment in the states and the states are states as the states are states are states are states as the states are states ar the snatts of parties mand of parties mand of parties mand of states and in Connecticut, Colorado, ator Bayard himself whose whole career quire neither apology nor defense. It vocates of a system of schools main- They believed that fifty sections of two commissioners from each state, Massachusetts, Oregon and Pennsylva- has been that of a champion of the as its own indorsement and recom- tained principally by taxing the peo- land situated on the frontier, might be with two alternates, and also names mis that the presidential contest is to constitution and the laws, and who has its own indorsement and recom- tained principally by taking the peo- land situated but the frontier, might be with two alternates, and also names be made. But may we not calculate been prompt to rebuke every violation be made. But may we not calculate been prompt to rebuke every violation about one hundred gentlemen of the nati have done their work wisely and lic debt year by year, bankraptcy of sections sold for what they would bring; city of New York as moorporators. almost with certainty upon carrying committed under the pretense of meetwell. The people will do the rest." the state, and the eventual impoverish- and at the end of twenty-five years The various governors make nomina. Indiana and New Jersey, having to-The people will do the rest.

The people will do the rest.

The various governors make nominations, and these are forwarded to the gether an electorial vote of twentyment of the people. Governor Robthey were confident the state would tions, and these are forwarded to the gether an electorial vote of twentyment of the people. Governor Robthey were confident the state would tions, and these are forwarded to the gether an electorial vote of twentyment of the people. Governor Robthey were confident the state would tions, and these are forwarded to the four? Republicans would claim New is one of the few famous soldiers who realize more from the fifty sections. doing what I believe to be honest and fairly and aquarely upon the principle sold, under the nammer as it were, mission will effect a permanent organidoing what I believe to be honest and fairly and aquarely upon one principles upon the sale of the fifty reserved right," wrote Gen. Hancock in 1867, enunciated by the last Democratic construction, who both right," wrote Gen. Hancock in 1867, enunciated by the last Democratic construction, who both right, was totally carried against the Democratic construction, who both right, was totally carried against the Democratic construction, who both right, was totally carried against the Democratic construction.

schools. Democrats are responsible They failed, however, to point out the for the constitution, and they are section making the grant directly or bound by its stipulations in a two-fold by implication. On the other side it sense, as citizens and as orginators. was contended, that the measure was As the standard-bearer of Texas De- dictated by prudence, economy, and nemocracy, Governor Roberts has labored | cessity; that the school lands belonged faithfully and zealously to carry out to the present generation, with a right lish ridiculed the idea that, at his time its principles, as set forth in its plat- to use them for their benefit; that of life, and with his surroundings, he form and as illustrated by its practices. their use of them could not divert them from the purposes for which they er things have happened than his yet HIS DEFAMERS MUST COME TO were destined, because they could only derive benefit from the interest arising from investment of proceeds. In reply some little was said of land sharks, speculators, and landed monopolies, and aristocracies. A plea was entered for the "actual settler," but that personage proved to be the man they exected would come at some indefinable period of time, and not the man who had identified bimself with Texas. It was shown that the latter character had been victimized by hard times and heavy taxation, that about been compelled to allow their landed property to be sold for taxes; that one man would buy all the land sold for taxes in any county; that the tender for these unfortunate settlers, but persisted, like so many Shylocks, in enue for schools, the "pound of flesh," no difference how many families might be deprived of their homesteads. The motto was "stand by the last relic of Radical misrule—support free schools mainly by taxation, at all hazards and at any sacrifice." These are the men publi freee schools. Knowing the accusation to be false and libelous, these are the men that prevented the passage of bills calculated to create a school fund in a short space of time which would have established and maintained an efficient system of public rich men, and that is, that there is free schools; to the great relief of our tax-payers. These are the men who refused to loosen the grasp of the taxcollectors from the throats of the people. And these are the men who are resorting to wire-working, and all sorts

of tricks, to gain control of one-third

A SECOND ELIJAH. Dr. Burleson is making a great fuss necked bust of a woman. He writes capable to fill any office in this naover a column letter, and gets it pub- tion, lished in the Telephone, at the expense of the publisher, in which he declares that he would stain 'Titan's Venus with his life's blood" rather than have it exhibited in public at Waco. The Doctor writes very positively, and declares emphatically that just such oictures are seen in the "bawdy ouses." The reverend gentleman asserts that "fifty years ago, as Job did, I made a solemn covenant with my eyes," and that in all this time he has never looked upon the nakedness of any female. When he has attended balls and receptions he says his "own purity" has prevented him from looking upon the "naked shoulders and bosoms" of "respectable young ladies." Says he: "I once, at Cincinnati, paid dollar to see the Venus de Medici: but as soon as I found she was entirely naked, I turned away in loathing," and yet Dr. Burleson pretends to be a well informed man, and therefore ought to have known all about this piece of statuary. Then, unlike Solomon or even Job, he declares his own purity in the following words: "I will say that I can bare my bosom and my whole life to the omniscient eye of God himself and challenge any man, hving or dead, in heaven, on earth, or in hell, to present a chaster life than mine. And this is due not because I have not the passions of other men, but because in youth I "made a covenant with my eyes," and I would sconer put my Alabama. hand in the fire than I would gaze upon Delaware. the naked form of womanin the dance. the circus, or the art gallery. I never even allow my eye to rest upon an im- Maryland. pure sentiment in a book or newspaper." There is an apparent fanaticism about all these expressions of Dr. Burleon, which to the ordinary man of this mundane sphere would seem to befit West Virginia. the ordinary man may be so far below his moral plane as to make him incapable of judging of the purity of

the apostles. There can be no purification in death for Dr. Burleson, and, therefore, we may expect to hear, some of these days, that, like Elijab, he has been siezed from earth, in his bodily form, to be given, in mortal fiesh, the THE act of Congress incorporating

ioners for Texas. without violating the constitution. To the school lands in quantities to suit quence of mature delibera

unknown man, and it is a fact that he adds a power to the Democratic

men tue name of Mr. English was tioned in connection with the presidential nomination. The writer said of In a recent public interview Mr. Engshould aspire to office, and yet strangdoing that very thing. In the judgment of a great many, he is the man that the Democrats could bring His geopraphical location is exactly

ticket which could probably be ex-

native of Indiana, which is admitted to be a pivotal state, and likely to have one of the presidential candidates. No other person named as a probable candidate is a native of Indiana. Then, too he is a Western man, thoroughly imbued with Western ideas, and yet not obnoxious to the East, where he is well and favorably known as one of the soundest, most sagacous and conservative financiers in the whole counfifty out of every hundred of them had try. No Western man would likely be more satisfactory to the East, and the great multitude of business men everywhere. His devotion to the constitutional rights of the South during his congressional service of eight years hearted gentlemen had no sympathy immediately preceding the war great ly endeared him to that section, and his firm adherence to the cause of the Union during the war, and since, was demanding one-fourth the general rev- and is all that the most enthusiastic friends of the Union could require. Successful in politics as long as he chose to be a candidate for office, he voluntarily retired many years ago, without ever having suffered defeat be fore the people. He then devoted himself exclusively to business for a number of years with great energy and remarkable success, and having accumuthat have been filling the public prints lated a large fortune, as suddenly and with flerce denunciations of Governor entirely withdrew from active business Roberts for his pretended hostility to as he had before from active political life. So completely did he divorce himself from business that he does not own a share of stock in any corporation whatever, and his sympathies are wholly with the people as against corpora-

tions and privileged classes, Another thing can be said of Mr. English, which cannot be said of many not the least trace of an aristocrat in his composition. In common parlance, he is not in the least "stuck up," but at the same time he is dignified in manner, and his fine appearance and erect bearing would attract attention in any assembly, while he is thoroughly democratic in his views, being one of the people in the broadest and best sense the delegates of the state convention of the word. Neither is there a trace nor persecutes an enemy; neither drinks nor gambles; that his private life is above reproach; that his ability is conceded; that there is not a flaw in

CALCULATING IN THE DEMO-

may be reached, by no strained process of calculation, is that the November election will be signalized, not only by S. English, of Indiana." a Democratic victory, but that the polities of some of the Republican states is to be revolutionized. General state elections held in 1878, 1879 and 1880. show Republican minorities in twentytwo states, which in the aggregate cast 231 electoral votes, while out of sixteen states that went Republican at the last elections eight of them had majorthes of less than 4000 votes. Of the Republican states having majorities greater than this, at least one has been made very doubtful by the nomination of General Hancock. Pennsylvania has twenty-two electoral votes, and it was no doubt demonstrated at Cincinnati, that its politics could be changed by the nomination of the hero of Gettysburg. Seventeen states, casting 173 electoral votes, gave, excepting in Delaware, Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, majoritles of over 15,000. The political condition of the states. as shown by the last state elections, may be seen in the following tables:

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Office Voted

Office Voted
for. Year.
Fresident. 1876.
Congress. 1878.
Governor. 1878.
Congress. 1878.
Congress. 1878.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Congress. 1878. Gengress. Governor. Congress. Congress. Governor. Congress. Congress. Congress. REPUBLICAN STATES. Sup.court. 1879.
Congress. 1878.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Sup.court. 1879.
Sup.court. 1879.
Sup.court. 1879.
Sup.court. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Treasurer. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879.
Governor. 1879. Governor 1878. Congress 1878. ANTI-REPUBLICAN STATES, Governor 1879 94,212 Treasurer 1878 22,647 Sec. state 1878 53,184 Governor 1879 708 Assembly 1879 3,925

Republicans were chosen in these sentiment in them is opposed ublicanism, and it is in these must be overcome to make it a doubt- excess of the Rev

should it develop a respectable faction in some of the states, the effect will be more injurious to Republican than to

erted by no other Western man. In a letter to the Modern Argo, of Quincy, was born in 1822 in Indiana. He re-Illinois, published last December, ceived a classical education, studied law and was admitted to practice in trust, in 1851 he was elected a memofficiated as speaker. One year later, in was re-elected in 1854, 1856 and 1858, impaired his popularity has been ati, Boston, New York and Kansas his resolute struggle against the rag- City, in addition to a judicious mail money heresy. Without making his list throughout the United States. antagonism to the greenback folly vindictive and personal, as many men have done, his position on the issue has not been equivocal. His record in this matter is well known in New York and the other Eastern states, and has gained for him there a great deal of the same sort of popularity smong tite business and money interests as that Senator Bayard has been so signally favored with. It is doubtful if there is any other man among the prominent Democrats of the West whose nomination would be so generally accepted by the East as an assurance that mercantile interests of the country will be carefully guarded under Democratic rule.

THERE was great disappointment in

Wilmington, Delaware, when it was announced by wire that Hancock and not Bayard was the nominee. It is said that not only Democrats but Republicans of the place felt a deep interhad not sought the office, and did not in his law office going through his to attacking the official record of a gova congratulatory dispatch to Gen. Han- ring rule. cock. To several of his personal friends he talked freely on the result. The nomination of Hancock, he said, was creditable to him and to the Demoasked. "He is a strong candidate," tify him in every one of them. A a trimmer nor a time-server. Add to said the Senator, "and one whose mil- score of scaffold scenes during his adquestion of a doubt." Senator Bayard further said that no candidate could command the united support of the states is just now receiving a careful had swung out a huge transparency an officer. press review, and the conclusion that bearing the names of the nominees. "For President, W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania. For Vice President, W.

iticians resort in attacking an enemy, strong ticket." He was in command of the military division in which Washington was included when the banging of Mrs. Surratt was accomplished. Gen. Augur was in command of the department, and the military commission that tried Mrs. Surratt appointed its own hangernor of Pennsylvania. Gen. Hancock did all he could to save Mrs. Surratt. He obeyed the writ of habeas corpus issued in her behalf by Judge Wylie, and left the court only by permission of the judge, after exhibiting the peremptory order of Andrew Johnson suspending the writ of habeas corpus in the District of Columbia. He tried with President Johnson, and when the elected. day of execution came, Gen. Hancock stationed a line of couriers from the executive mansion to the place of execution, in order that the hoped-for reprieve might be instantly communi-

In THE early part of 1868, the course of Gen. Hancock, as commander of the fifth military district of the South, began to recieve the earnest attention of a Republican Congress, and it was decided that his plan of subordinating military to civil author-173 ity could no longer be tolerated. The purpose was to entirely suppress the civil authorities of the Southern States, and to substitute therefor military tribunals with no appeal. Gen. Garfield, chairman of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives, introduced a bill to reduce the number of major generals in the army with the avowed object of getting rid of Hancock, and to thus punish him for his steadfast subordination of the military to the civil jarisdiction. This bill, however, was not pressed to its passage, being deemed by more cautious congressmen friendly TEXAS CHRISTIAN to its object as too likely to excite a 58 popular demonstration in favor of the persecuted general.

THE New York World which earnest ly favored the nomination of Mr. Bay-

New York last year, with thousands York state is 35,000, which absenting themselves, was 34,789 in the second ballot shows that his nom- ful state. The Greenback party will is no dissension this year, and the wall was the most complete and be lest sight of in the struggle between Democratic majority will probably run are C the two great contending parties, and, up 50,900.

GOOD WORK FOR TEXAS. The Texas Sun, published at San Antonio, is doing a great work in behalf of Texas. Their plan of visiting towns and counties throughout our state, preparing a statement showing of their every interest, and circulating states and countries, is a work worthy 1846, but has chiefly devoted himself of consideration at the hands of every to agricultural pursuits. After hold- citizen. We note from the last issue ing several positions of public of the Sun that their July assue will be 100,000 copies, devoted to a complete ber of the Indiana legislature, and showing of the mineral, stock and agricultural interests of El Paso, Presidio, 1852, he was elected to Congress, and Peacos and Tem Green counties, with a carefully prepared map of Western serving four terms, from 1852 to 1860. Texas. This will be a valuable edi-He is now a wealthy citizen of Indian. tion for advertisements from land apolis, and one of the best known and men who have special inducemost popular men in Indiana. His ments to offer immigrants. The right, being, not only a citizen, but a name is a tower of strength in that edition will be circulated from Chistate, and the only thing that has ever | cago, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincin-

> THE St. Louis Republican says "William H. English is a worthy colleague. A man of high social position and ripe experience in political affairs; without a blemish upon his public or private character; possessing the confidence and esteem of all who know him; s consistent Democrat of the old school, whose Democracy has emerged unharmed from the severest tests-he is not only fitted for the second office in the republic, but is abundantly competent, if the emergency should arise, to fill the first. Republicans will now blush more than ever for the candidate whom Conklidg thrust upon them: and Arthur, when compared with his competitor, must sink still lower in the depths of public contempt."

GOVERNOR ROBERTS will meet Col. Lang at Navasota on the 6th of July, when they will have a joint discussion. est in seeing their highly-respected and It is, as reported, the purpose of Col. well-loved townsman bonored. A spe- Lang to put the Governor on the defencial dispatch to the Philadelphia Times sive. The Old Alcalde has been desays the least disappointed man in the fending the rights of the people of city was Senator Bayard himself. He Texas for thirty-five years, and it may be safe to presume that he can defend feel that he had any right to expect it. himself against the man who started out When the messenger boy delivered him a few weeks since on a Grange lecturthe telegram, giving the result, he was ing tour, and who now devotes himself regular routine of business, and he de- ernor who has done so much in the intained him long enough to hastily write terest of popular government against

THE Cleburne Chronicle says: If it is wrong to commute, assail the capital punishment.

THE Wills Point Local fusists that s about the exhibition of a painting, at his whole political record, and we have the art levee in Waco, representing the the embodiment of a man worthy and man who, if elected, would wipe out not be found at the capital; and havsectionalism and truly serve the best ing said this much, it nominates J. T. interests of the country. Disappointed Downs, of Dallas, for the place. Mr. Wilmington, later in the evening, put Downs may be a very good man, but off her mourning robes, and by early almost everybody seems to be perfectly candlelight the Jefferson Club, of which satisfied with Capt. Walsh, and the The present political condition of the | Senator Bayard is an honorary member. | Local can state nothing against him as

LIEUT, GEN. PHIL SHERIDAN IS IN harmony with Grant and Sherman about the nomination of Haucock. He said to a press reporter: I am not in THE attempt of the opponents to politics; but Gen. Hancock is a great Democracy to fasten blame upon Gen. and good man. The Democrats have Hancock for the murder of Mrs. Sur- not made any mistake this time. They ratt shows to what extremes mean pol- have nominated an excellent and a

Tue report of the recent examinations at West Point has reached the Adjutant General of the army. In the case of Whitaker the report recommends that as he was found deficient in his studies, and having been two man, who was Gen. Hartranft, ex-gov- years in the same class, he be discharged. What the action of the Secretary of War will be, is not known. On March 4, 1881, Gen. Garfield

will be content to take his place in the Senate under the eye of Vice President English.

GEN. GRANT did not say he would not vote for Garffeld, but he said he to obtain an interview for Mrs. Surratt | thought Gen. Hancock would be

JOHN J. CISCO, the great New York banker, says the election of Hancock is

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH was only thirty years old when he was first elected to

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Austin, June 26, 1880 - jes7 9w

GEO. T. BOARDMAN, D. D. S., CORMER CPPICE, OVER PRIEDBERGER'S STORE, AVE

AUSTIN TEXAS. TRIS INSTITUTION WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 1, 1880.

J. J. COLLINS. President T. C. C

AUGUSTA FEMALE SEMINARY. STAUNTON, VIRGINIA. MISS MARY J. BALDWIN ..... Principal stages in location, in its building-nds, in its general appointments and arrangements; its full corps of su experienced teachers; its unsurpasse ages in music, modern languages,

epublican vote. There AGENTS For the rictorial Bille

CLIFFORD'S CURE ERADICATES ALL MALARIAL DISEASES from the SYSTEM, J. C. RICHARDSON, Prop.

For sale by J. W Graham, Austin. W. H. FIREBAUGH & CO.

FAIRBANKS SCALES, H

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Preparation of IRON and CALISAYA BARK, in combination with the P TER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. Writes: "DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC has done wonders here. I lady
who had been doctored nearly to death for several years, has been cured of Debility and
Great Progration by the use of DR.
HABITER'S IRON TONIC, which
raised her from her bed,
where she had been
lying for many
months."

Then Tonic, which
acknowledgments for the gets
fits his wife received from the use
fits his wife re HE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO.

M. PAGGI.

Manufacturer and Dealer in

ALL KINDS OF CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.



General Repairing Shop. Painting, Trimming, Iron and Woodwork. EXCHANGE NEW WORK FOR SECOND-HAND VEHICLES GOOD WORK AT LOW FIGURES.

Horse-Shoeing at Same Price of any Other Shop

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DROPOSALS FOR JOINER'S OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ABCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WARRINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1880,

Sealed proposals will be received at this offintil 12 m, on the 6th day of July, 1880, for fulshing, delivering, fitting and fixing in pis alshing, delivering, fitting and fixing in piace complete all the loiner's work and wood flooring required for the United States Court House and Postoffice at Austin, Texas, in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which and any additional information may be had on application at this office or the office of the Superintendent.

JAMES G. HILL.

ESTRAY NOTICE

The above horses range about the south side
Austin and Colorado river.
GEORGE M. HEISSNER,

DSTRAYED

PERRY HOUSTON COUNTY, GA., Jan. 28, 1880. In the year 1873 there were two negro prison re confined in the jail of this county, who werery badry afflicted with that loathsome disease

Bold by Dr. J. J. Tobin, O. S.

covers, 25 cts. Manhood, 16 cents; Wor

STRAYED.

Chartered by the State of lafted radical, speedy, scientific cures.—Baths, Electricity, all mances, and the best surgical a kell. Medicanes sent gray when